

Lenroot Leads In Wisconsin By 4,862 Votes

Davies Runs Ahead in Milwaukee, but Is Beaten Outside City

Berger, Socialist, Runs Far Behind

His Party, However, Makes Decided Gains Over Previous Elections

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Scattered returns, still far from complete at a late hour to-night, indicated the election of Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, to the United States Senate over Joseph E. Davies, Democrat. The Democrats, however, have not conceded Lenroot's election, but assert the result will be close. Davies himself stated he would have to make a gain of 12,000 in Milwaukee County in order to win. Republican supporters at first claimed Lenroot's election by 40,000, but dis-appointments returns from the western and northwestern parts of the state caused them to withdraw those asser-tions. Later tabulations indicated Lenroot's election by from 8,000 to 10,000, according to Republican headquarters. Democratic headquarters offered no figures to support their claims.

Socialists Make Gains

One thing the fragmentary returns proved without question and that was that the Socialists, supporting Victor L. Berger, who ran on a platform calling for the immediate abandonment of the war, had made decided gains over previous elections.

It is possible that the votes of Wis-consin citizens in the army now quartered at Middle West cantonments may have a bearing on the result. The soldier votes were sealed and for-warded to Madison where they will be counted.

Latest tabulated returns give Lenroot a plurality of 4,862. The figures follow:

Lenroot, Republican.....	69,532
Davies, Democrat.....	64,670
Berger, Socialist.....	44,614

Scattering precincts from forty-two counties outside of Milwaukee County gave:

Lenroot.....	60,037
Davies.....	48,992
Berger.....	27,120

One hundred precincts in Milwaukee County and city gave:

Lenroot.....	9,495
Davies.....	15,678
Berger.....	17,494

Davies' plurality, 6,183.

Early returns indicated a marked in-crease in the Socialist vote, and the re-election of Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, of Milwaukee, was conceded.

Result Expected To Be Close

As usual, the first information from the state came from the Democratic section, with a comparative slight representation of Republican districts. Republican leaders predicted Lenroot's election, but admitted the count would be close. The Democrats also insisted the result would be close. In the counties which sent in the first fragmentary reports the increased Berger vote apparently was at the expense of Davies, except in La Crosse County, where Senator La Follette is strong. Here it was said the Socialist vote was augmented by defections from Lenroot.

The Republican districts in the coun-try are always the last to be heard from. This is particularly true in Lenroot's Congressional district, in the northern part of the state, where his popularity is great.

Disloyal Vote for Berger

The most interesting of the early re-turns came from Port Washington, in Ozaukee County. This is a German county and normally a Democratic stronghold. At the recent primaries, however, Davies received only 455 votes, compared with 1,000 for James Thompson, the La Follette Republican, while Lenroot got 145 and Berger 355. To-day Port Washington complete gave Davies 244, Lenroot 180 and Berger 80.

As Davies and Lenroot in their cam-paign pledged support to the war ad-ministration of President Wilson, Wis-consin expects the county to accept their combined vote as the loyalty vote of the state, leaving to Berger the onus of polling the disloyal vote. His plat-form calls for immediate abandonment of the war, and for this reason is labelled disloyal by patriotic Germans in common with their brethren of other ancestry.

The town of Waterloo, in Jefferson County, was taken as an index. It gave Lenroot 130, Davies 103 and Berger 40. It was a Socialist hope that much of the vote for Thompson at the primaries would swing to Berger.

Davies's Lead 3,696, Democratic Reports To Washington Say

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Near mid-night returns to the Democratic Na-tional Committee from the Wisconsin Senatorial election showed Davies, Democrat, leading by 3,696 over the state, including partial returns from Milwaukee City. The returns were: Davies, Democrat, 43,501; Lenroot, Republican, 43,996; Berger, Socialist, 39,127.

The partial returns in Milwaukee were announced by the committee as follows: Davies, 5,000; Lenroot, 3,500; Berger, 6,000.

"Eat 'Em Up!" Satisfies Experts on War Cries

WASHINGTON, April 2.—"Eat 'em up," the war cry shouted by the American troops in France, was pronounced by army psychol-ogists to-day to be superior to the "They shall not pass!" of the Al-lies and capable of inspiring the soldiers to more successful fight-ing.

"Forward with God!" used by the Germans, was said not to be original with them, but to have been the war cry of the Poles centuries ago, when Prussia was still in her swaddling clothes. It is held to possess qualities better suited to inspire men to fight than "They shall not pass," the latter cry suggesting defence only, while the Germans' battle shout puts in the spirits of the fighters an élan that makes their combat have as its supreme aim to advance.

Socialists Lose In Chicago on Loyalty Issue

35 Candidates Routed at Polls—Rainey Elected to House

CHICAGO, April 2.—John W. Rainey, Democrat, was elected Representative from the 4th District to-day. He will take the seat made vacant by the death of Charles Martin. Rainey won with a majority of 5,637 votes over his two opponents, C. W. Christopher, Republi-can, and Kasimir P. Gugsis, Socialist.

Every Socialist candidate was de-feated in the Aldermanic election here to-day. There were thirty-three So-cialist candidates running in the city's thirty-five wards, but in only six wards were the Socialists conceded to have a chance of election. Loyalty was a lead-ing issue on which opponents of the Socialists made their campaigns.

In addition, every candidate in-dorsed by Mayor William Hale Thomp-son, whose war attitude has been warmly criticised, was beaten. The new City Council will be Democratic and will contain two Socialist hold-overs from Aldermanic elections.

The city had no opportunity to vote on the proposition to eliminate the saloons, as the courts ruled the propo-sition could not appear on the ballots and that when written in the vote should be cast out.

The Socialists polled approximately 64,000 votes out of a total of 300,000. The Socialist vote cast by both men and women was about 8,000 less than the Socialist vote a year ago, when only men voted. There will be three less "wet" aldermen in the new Coun-cil than in the old one.

Gains for the Prohibitionists were recorded in to-day's township elec-tions on the "wet" and "dry" issues throughout Illinois.

Of the larger cities of the state, Bloomington gave a dry majority of 2,119, which was attributed to the overwhelming dry vote of the women. Rock Island, which has been the centre of a campaign by government agents to eliminate vice conditions, voted out forty-one saloons by a ma-jority of 800.

The social proposition was an elec-tion issue in more than fifty town-ships. The returns from the first five "wet" townships showed all had changed to the "dry" column.

U. S. Plane Mechanics Helping Check Drive

[By The Associated Press.]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 2.—Many American aviation mechanics are cooperating with the British Royal Flying Corps on the battlefield in Picardy.

A certain number were within an air-drome west of Arras when it was seized heavily by the Germans. The Americans' part of the forces trained in England.

Rawlinson Takes Gen. Gough's Place

[Staff Correspondence.]
LONDON, April 2.—Sir Henry Rawlinson has been appointed to command the British Fifth Army, which, under General Gough, bore the brunt of the German offensive and was badly mauled. The choice is highly praised in all quarters here.

General Plumer, whose conduct at Messines Ridge ranks as one of the finest British exploits of the war, is being highly complimented for the as-sistance which he gave the British left in Thursday's big thrust at Arras.

Czernin Doubts Wilson Tried Peace Wedge

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, addressing the Vienna Municipal Council Tuesday, the Vienna signing of peace with Rumania, an important part of the war had been ended. Regarding President Wilson's last address, Count Czernin said he did not believe the President really desired to separate Vienna from Berlin, and that he, (Czernin), had too good an opinion of President Wilson's statesmanship for that.

President Wilson knew, Count Czernin continued, that such a separation was impossible. He probably saw that Vienna was the more favorable ground for sowing seeds of international peace than Berlin, as Austria was fortunate in the possession of a ruler who was attached to the ideals of peace, and behind him were 55,000,000 persons shar-ing the view to which President Wil-son also was devoting his activities.

Hurley Warns Shipbuilders To Speed Up

March Deliveries Fell Behind—He Wants to Know Why

Concrete Vessel Called a Success

Will Save Time and Labor, Say Experts Back From Test

E. N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, took the shipbuilders of the nation severely to task yesterday for their failure to produce tonnage ac-cording to schedule. Money, material and men have been provided, he stated in telegrams to every build-er in the country; "the American people want ships, not excuses."

Concrete vessels have proved their value with the launching of the Faith, the very first one constructed in this country. R. J. Wig, chief of the concrete division of the Shipping Board, told Washington. Vessels of concrete, he stated, can be built without the enormous preliminary expense necessary for the construc-tion of steel and wooden ships, and without drawing upon the labor or materials required in shipyards.

A. L. Drum, transportation engineer of the Shipping Board, has devised a plan whereby the government will not be obliged to construct quarters for the 50,000 shipbuilders who will soon be at work in the shipyard dis-trict of Newark, N. J. Instead of building homes for these men the tracks of the Hudson tubes will be extended to the heart of this district, and through trains will be run from New York to take the workers back and forth.

Hurley to Place Blame for Short Shipping Output

WASHINGTON, April 2.—American shipbuilders were called upon to-night to explain why their output for March fell behind schedule.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and General Manager Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation tele-graphed the managements of all the yards in the United States, saying they were "keenly disappointed" in the ton-nage delivered and placing the respon-sibility of turning out ships squarely on the men in control of the actual building operations.

"Keystone of present situation is management—leadership," the telegram said. "Money, material and men have been supplied without stint by the na-tion. The American people want ships, not excuses."

Plans to Fix Blame

In discussing the telegram the chair-man said it was his intention to find out exactly where the fault lay.

"Perhaps it may lie with representa-tives of the Fleet Corporation, who are cooperating with the builders," he said. "If so, we want to know it, and promise to correct it. If there is any shortage of material we want to know it, so we can take it up with the War Industries Board and prevent it hap-pening again. We want the manage-ment to examine carefully the reasons for any inefficiency or lost motion."

"Every man engaged in building ships ought to keep in mind all the time that he is working to back up the boys over there and that it is up to the shipbuilder and shipworker to feed those boys who are giving their all in this war. If we all could get that idea there would be no less of production at any time."

Chairman Hurley's telegram to the yard managers follows:

"We are keenly disappointed in the amount of tonnage delivered by Amer-ican shipyards during month of March and the slow averages made in many yards. Only twenty-one steel vessels aggregating 165,700 tons, were delivered during the month of March. Our estimate was for 137,075 tons. Instead of this reduction from our estimate we should have had an increase. This estimate was made on promises of shipbuilders. Thirty steel ships were launched with a total tonnage of 219,586 tons. Eleven wooden ships were launched, amounting to 40,000 tons."

Expect Record This Month

"We are particularly anxious that you and your organization should put forth a special effort during month of April. We are anxious that you should keep us fully informed con-cerning all causes of delay encountered in building ships during this month, daily by wire if necessary. We are concerned with entire programme, but we want April to break all records."

"Are the majority of your men doing a full day's work? Are you working overtime? Are you running a night shift or planning to do so? It is im-portant that every power that can be taken advantage of be used. We want your reply promptly to this telegram, stating frankly the facts. Money, material and men have been supplied with-out stint by the nation. Keystone of present situation is management, lead-ership. Emergency Fleet Corporation looks to you for team work in applying leadership to speeding up of pro-gramme. We will welcome any sug-gestions which you wish to make, and if in your opinion the fault lies with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, don't hesitate to advise us. What tonnage do you expect to produce during April in the way of finished ships? How many keels will you lay? How many ships will you launch? Please don't overestimate. We are anxious to get

The Senate already has disposed of this legislation. It has been held up in the House for weeks by six mem-bers of the Military Affairs Commit-tee. Fourteen members voted favor-ably.

Pressure from Europe for more men at once is understood to be so strong that draft officials may be compelled to waive an order made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, just before he left for France, to the effect that full initial equipment should be in camp before more men were called.

This was to avoid repetition of disease epidemics of last winter, which were charged to insufficiency of clothing for the men.

Every effort will be made, despite the need for haste, not to cut too deep-ly into farm labor. The President is known to desire that real farmers be kept at their present task of produc-ing food.

Germans Halt, Plan New Blow; America to Rush Men Abroad

1,250,000 May Be Called by Draft in 1918

First, Expected This Week, Probably Will Be for 100,000

Training Camps To Be Kept Filled

Officers Predict 1,500,000 Men Will Be in France by Fall

[Staff Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Call-ing of men to the colors under the selective service act will be speeded up at once as a result of the agree-ment made yesterday with England and France to brigade small units with the British and French armies to fill the gaps.

Under the agreement every unit now in training in this country is ready for overseas service as soon as transportation is provided. This is taken here to mean that camps will be depleted long before the time originally intended. Army men pre-dict that the major portion of the first draft of the National Army, all the National Guard and regular army will be in France before Octo-ber 1.

1,500,000 Men Are Ready

The strength to-day of these three armies, exclusive of officers, is ap-proximately as follows:

Regular Army.....	503,142
National Guard.....	431,538
National Army.....	516,830

Total.....1,451,564

Counting 77,000 enlisted reserves now in the service, the actual strength of the enlisted personnel is slightly more than 1,525,000 men. Including staff officers, there are 123,801 officers.

Although no decision has been made as yet, it is presumed every effort will be made to keep all train-ing camps filled to capacity at all times. This means that in the neigh-borhood of a million and a quarter men will be called for service by the end of the year, instead of half that number.

Once America gets an army of one million and a half in France it will be necessary to keep an equal num-ber in training here if that force is to be maintained.

Officers of the General Staff and draft officials conferred late to-day on a call to be issued to-morrow or the following day. The number has not been decided, but it is understood it will be in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand, instead of half that number, which Major General Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, indicated a few weeks ago would be called monthly under the new plan.

Unless Congress acts at once the men will be inducted into the service under the same rules as the first draft. The quotas will be based on total popu-lation instead of the number of reg-imental units in Class 1, as provided in the bill now pending.

The rules committee of the House will meet at 11 a. m. to-morrow in an attempt to report a special rule to dis-pose of the draft legislation. Most important among the changes, which the War Department hoped to have decided before the second draft is be-gun, are the ones relating to the methods of determining each state's quota and protecting farm labor.

To Protect Farm Labor

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Stern Rules Set For Americans Going to Front

Strict Discipline Ordered for Pershing's Men About to Join Allies

[By The Associated Press.]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 2.—Stricter disci-pline in order to bring the men to the highest possible state of efficiency is to be required by the American com-manders in France. The following gen-eral order has been issued to one of the American units which are to go to the battlefield:

"The character of the service this command is now about to undertake demands the enforcement of stricter discipline and the maintenance of higher standards of efficiency than any heretofore required."

"In future the troops of this com-mand will be held at all times to the strictest observance of that rigid disci-pline in camp and on the march which is essential to their maximum efficiency on the day of battle."

The order, which was read to all the men, was issued by the direction of the officer commanding, who explained that it was for the purpose of raising the troops to the highest possible state of efficiency.

Activity still continues throughout the zone.

Americans Near Toul Heavily Bombarded

U. S. Artillery Effectively Returns German Fire; Weather Handicaps Aviators

[By The Associated Press.]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 12.—Northwest of Toul the American troops again have been subjected to heavy bombardments on various parts of the sector.

The American artillery retaliated ef-fectively.

The usual patrols were out last night, but no clashes are reported. The weather prevents aerial activity.

Senators Join Prelate In Prayer for Allies

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A prayer for victory of the Allied arms, a "last-ing and righteous peace," and for the men "defending the cause of truth and freedom in the awful battle being waged across the seas," was made to-day in the Senate by the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York. The invocation closed with the Lord's Prayer, in which Senators and specta-tors joined.

Britain Cheered by Offer Of America to Fill Gaps

Brigading of Troops With English and French Praised as Action of Generous Nation

By Arthur S. Draper

(Tribune Cable Service.)

LONDON, April 2.—America's deci-sion to permit her troops to be used to fill the gaps in British and French units has done a world of good. It comes exactly at the right time. Among those who were unaware of the tre-mendous contributions America had already made to the Allied forces un-doubtedly the feeling of surprise and joy at the news of this generous offer was widespread.

Incidentally, I think it highly essen-tial that Washington should begin im-mediately to get the right kind of pub-licity from the foreign press. Extrava-gant stories last year have cost us dear, and it is highly necessary that American publicity chiefs should guard against any reaction, as it is unwise to encourage too much optimism.

Nothing has drawn the British peo-ple closer to America than this deci-sion, which "The Globe" characterizes as "the right English sporting spirit," and adds: "Not every nation would willingly consent to its forces being brigaded with those of other nations."

It means coordination with a capital C, and completely silences all oppo-sition to the idea of a single commander. President Wilson's speech at Balti-more Saturday is awaited with great interest.

This leads to the question of British reinforcements. It is clear now that the Nationalists intend to oppose any step toward conscription in Ireland. Though any guess is hazardous in these times, chances of revising the policy toward Ireland are slight.

Seals Unity of Allied Forces

"The Westminster Gazette" says: "It seals the unity of the Allied forces in France, and, so far from weakening the determination to provide all pos-sible reinforcements from this country, it will, we are confident, give it fresh energy. All the big loans America has made to Great Britain and France, her heavy contributions of food, her princely gifts through the Red Cross and the high, stimulating utterances of Pres-ident Wilson have done much to strengthen the Allied morale and lend material assistance to the war against autocracy, but none of these counts so heavily with the masses, because there are few families here or in France who have not a personal and intimate in-terest in the soldiers battling on the plains of Picardy."

"The Evening Star" says: "In a true spirit of soldierly com-radeship they will march to the sound of guns and will merge their national pride in a common stock of courage for the common good. It is a chivalrous decision, and President Wilson, Mr. Baker and General Bliss have done a very great thing in a very great way. The British and French people are moved by this splendid proof of Amer-ican fellowship in the fight for world freedom."

Sacrifice Is Appreciated

If America's action touches the heart of the British it is easy to appreciate the effect on the French, who must

Paris Officially Announces One of Bombarding Cannon Is Out of Action

PARIS, April 2.—One of the German long range guns bombarding Paris burst, according to prisoners captured on the French front. Five of the gun crew were killed. This announcement was made officially to-night.

The eighth long-range bombardment of Paris began at 10:10 o'clock to-day, when a projectile exploded in the re-gion of the city.

Foe Massing At Amiens; Reserves of Allies Intact

Foch Prepares to Meet Attack Between the Somme and Montdidier

French and British Advance Slightly

Haig Takes Prisoners at Hebuterne; St. Pol Is Shelled at Long Range

The great struggle in Picardy had dwindled to lively artillery duels and local raiding actions. Both sides are exerting themselves to the utmost in anticipation of a re-nuval of the struggle. The Allied reserves still are virtually intact, says a dispatch from the front.

The United States is preparing to play a bigger part in the new bat-tles. The decision to fill gaps in French and British units with Americans means that troops will be sent abroad as fast as ships can be found to carry them.

Army men in Washington believe that all the National Guard and regular army and most of the first draft will be in France by October 1. The total enlisted personnel is now about 1,525,000, and there are 123,000 officers. As a result, it is expected that 1,250,000 men will be drafted this year instead of half that number as originally planned.

Reuter's correspondent at the front says the enemy is concentrating his principal forces between the Somme and Montdidier, probably with the intention of striking a new blow at Amiens. This city and St. Pol are now under heavy artillery fire.

A Paris official statement says the Franco-British troops advanced slightly between the Somme and Demuin on Monday night. The British struck a successful blow at Hebuterne, midway between Arras and the Somme, taking prisoners and killing a large number of the enemy.

Marshal Haig announces that great numbers of German dead were found on the reoccupied ground be-tween the Avre and Luce rivers.

The German War Office, referring to the events of Monday, said Allied counter attacks near Hebuterne and between the Luce and the Avre broke down with heavy losses.

Germans Gather Forces for New Blow at Amiens

By Arthur S. Draper
(The Tribune Cable Service.)

LONDON, April 2.—The lull in the fighting in Picardy is ominous. It means that the rival armies are collecting their forces for another gigantic struggle before Amiens.

Although there is a pause, a desper-ate struggle is being waged, but generals and peoples have now be-come so accustomed to viewing things on a big scale that the present fighting attracts little attention.

The battle of Picardy is not over, although the first phase is ended. The German guns have caught up with the infantry, reorganized divi-sions cover the plains along the old Somme lines, and within a day or two military experts here expect a renewal of the enemy's effort on a gigantic scale.

The element of surprise has dis-appeared and the Allies view the future calmly and confidently.

In the last forty-eight hours, during which considerable rain has fallen, there has been practically no change in the dangerous sector between Albert and Montdidier. The Germans have crept a little nearer to the Paris-Amiens railway at certain points, but at others they have been driven back.

Arrasch Wood, the nearest point to the railway held by the foe, is four and a half miles away. The railroad fol-lows the course of the little River Noye, and it is in this direction that the Germans are likely to attempt an- other drive, thus presenting a frontal at-tack at Amiens.

Between the present line circling west of Montdidier and the railway